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DOCUMENT CONTAINING POLITICAL GUIDELINES RELEASED

PY191749 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1441 GMT 19 Dec 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Dec (NA)--The document containing political guidelines for the process of national reorganization released today provides for the institutionalization of the armed forces' participation in government and outlines the steps which will lead to the resumption of political activities that will take place during the second half of 1980, when the laws concerning the rules and regulations and normalization of the political parties will be promulgated.

The document extolls the introduction to rights and guarantees outlined in the first part of the national constitution by stating that "it is a doctrinarian creed and a source of permanent inspiration for the process of national reorganization." However, the document admits the possibility of "making the indispensable changes in the implementation mechanisms" of the constitution, although it "would be merely the result of the requirements stemming from the development of the process of political-institutional normalization."

The approximately 7,000-word-long document consists of an introduction and three charters which deal with the "doctrinarian bases which will serve to complete the political and institutional normalization of the nation," the "programmatic bases which will help guarantee the coherence and effectiveness necessary for the attainment of national objectives" and the "instrumental bases for the attainment of coexistence among different beliefs and encouragement for the creation and strengthening of broad and significant organized trends of opinion."

These latter "instrumental bases" are the ones to provide the first concrete details of the courses of action which will lead to the normalization of political activities.

The document states: "The political system to be implemented will have to abide by the basic principles of the national constitution and the present document. This system will give access to power to able and responsible leaders who will govern with the authority and appropriate freedom of action to attain the degree of effectiveness that the leadership of a state requires."

It also states that "the armed forces, which are responsible for the commitment they have undertaken, will remain at all times receptive to the concerns which may be conveyed to them in the understanding that these concerns will further improve the process which has been launched."

The document indicates that "the dialog will be aimed at attaining a responsible, broad and sustained participation"; and "the political parties, as the basic institution of the political system, will be the main training center for political activities and the appropriate channel for the activity of citizens."

In describing the process toward the normalization of political activities, the document makes it clear that "the action which will be launched will find in dialog the appropriate instrument for consultation and information so as to facilitate the attainment of the basic agreements necessary to provide the country with a solution for its political future."

It goes on to say that "this action will continue with the analysis and promulgation of the laws establishing the rules and regulations for political parties.

It further states that the political parties normalization will begin with the publication of this document and will be followed by the promulgation of the appropriate laws as of the second half of 1980.

As to the future rules and regulations for political parties, the document describes a "multiparty system which will encourage the creation of large, broadly representative parties at the national and provincial levels."

It also establishes that "intense civic activity to stimulate the people as much as possible will be carried out" at the municipal level.

In another part, the document refers to electoral platforms of political parties, pointing out that "independently of the requirements which must satisfy the parties' declarations of principles or programs, electoral platforms must clearly state the objectives and guidelines or strategies which will be developed for the implementation of the programs."

It adds: "The legislation on the rules for political parties insures a real and effective internal democracy in order to facilitate the emergence of truly representative leaders."

The document also includes provisions related to withdrawals of political rights, specifying that those established "will be selective and imposed by the judicial branch without affecting the rights of the military junta. The standards for withdrawing political rights which were normally in force in the nation's electoral laws will be maintained and improved."

The following paragraph refers to the principles contained in the introduction and the declaration of rights and guarantees of the national constitution, after which the chapter on basis for implementation ends with an important statement.

It states: "The political-institutional normalization of the nation is very important. Therefore, in order to reach an overall solution in its preparation, harmonization, consultation, improvement and supervision, a political commission will be organized and will represent the armed forces as a working and advisory body."

The chapter entitled "Doctrinary Bases" contains some definitions of special importance. It states: "One of the pillars of the desired society is the solidarity through which every one of its members can give the best of himself for his fellow man and the community." It adds that "the main support of social order is the practice of justice, which requires that each person does his part without harming others" and that "this must be administered in such a way that the full enforcement of the law is guaranteed and that all people, whatever their cultural, social and economic conditions, have guaranteed and complete access to impartial and proper justice."

It also states: "The family, which was formed before the state, is the essential social group," and that "this social order recognizes the basic importance of private property and its social function as the natural right of man to possess the assets necessary for his survival and improvement."

Regarding the duties of the state, it indicates that "it must guarantee the freedom and security of the people of the nation," and that in order to do this, "it will limit its commitments and at the same time efficiently fulfill those under its jurisdiction."

It also adds: "The state lives and develops through the political system adopted by the nation. The representative republican and federal system, the system of government of the Argentine Republic, is the irreplaceable procedure for the political organization of our society, which is characterized by its pluralism." It also states that "the political system must basically permit the rotation of power and its transfer without significant obstructions." Therefore, "authentic participation, political representation and stability must be insured."

It adds: "It will be supported by opinion trends to be channeled through large political parties, which will have the following characteristics: Complete adherence to the basic principles included in the national constitution and their strict enforcement; the invariable exercise of genuine democracy in all their internal activities and statements and an organization that is able to assure the renewal, ability and responsibility of their leaders." The document adds that "the strict fulfillment of those norms regulating the life of political parties will be subjected to permanent control. This control will be exercised by the proper organizations."

The chapter on "doctrinary bases" ends by warning that "totalitarian ideologies are totally excluded from this proposal. The promotion of class struggle, the collective ownership of production means, the excessive praise of the personality of leaders, the politization of large government and private [intermedias] organizations and the use of public office for personal gains will not be accepted."

The chapter on "bases for programs of action" initially defines the characteristics of the government by noting: "The executive branch will be unipersonal, and it will have the power that is appropriate for the exercise of this position"; "the legislative branch will be a two-chamber independent body," and it will have the purpose of "exercising a maximum control over the executive branch on political and administrative matters"; "the judicial branch will be independent, and it will have to safeguard strict compliance with law through proper and speedy judicial proceedings"; "the provincial executive, legislative and executive branches will have characteristics similar to those of the national level organs"; and the "municipalities will have full responsibility for their political-administrative duties. It adds: "A region will be recognized as such, but it will not be granted political status to avoid conflicts with those provinces that make up that region."

This chapter includes a paragraph concerning the institutionalization of the power the armed forces will have in the government. It states: "The armed forces as an institution will have decisionmaking powers in those areas which concern national strategic action, national security and the defense of the national constitution."

This chapter also includes guidelines for government and communities in numerous sectors. These include the culture and education sector, the social sector, the scientific-technological sector, the territorial organization sector, the international sector and the security sector. Regarding this last point, it states that "public authorities will exercise an exclusive monopoly of power within a judicial framework to safeguard a genuine enforcement of a state of rights." It adds that military power "will have a dimension in accordance with the demands of security, national defense and the development of its own potential," and that "it will constitute an effective factor in achieving a necessary freedom of action."

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCLOSES ANTIDEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY

PY202127 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2010 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 20 Dec (LATIN)--According to an official report, Lidia Gueiler's interim government today denounced a vast conspiracy and the discovery of arsenals that allegedly belong to the rightist National Democratic Action [ADN]. Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez gave a press conference today to report "the evidence of a vast conspiracy plan that includes sabotage and terrorism and whose first stage was already being implemented." The minister showed the journalists a large amount of explosives and guns (revolvers, machineguns and carbines) that "were to be used in subversive actions which in turn were intended to interrupt the democratic process," he said. Weapons arsenals and caches of explosives were discovered in this city and in the interior of the country," Selum said and indicated that at the same time several "terrorists" were captured who belong to the "Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] and to the ADN."

Four of those who were detained were brought before the journalists, and in their statements to the authorities they said they had "received the material from the leaders Mauro Cuellar, Alex Arteaga and Col Pablo Caballero Diaz," leaders of the FSB and ADN, the latter headed by former President Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez. The interior minister stated that "the leader of these groups of agitators and terrorists was Fernando Kiefer," who held the post of under secretary of that ministry during the short tenure of Col Alberto Natusch Busch.

Selum Vaca Diez stated that "the latest terrorist attacks reported in La Paz, Oruro and other districts were carried out by these groups, who follow instructions seeking to interrupt democracy. Carlos Fernandez, under secretary of interior, maintained that these groups were investigated because of reports of an alleged terrorist attack on former President Victor Paz Estenssoro. Under Secretary Fernandez said that "in effect, security personnel detained Demetrio Rojas Rojas when he was entering former President Paz Estenssoro's office carrying a highly explosive bomb." Juan Alvarez, member of the FSB who is in prison, stated that "the arms stored in a warehouse were handed over to me by leaders of the ADN, and they were obtained during the presidency of Gen David Padilla Arancibia (1978-1979), whom we were supposed to overthrow. But these arms were not used, and now we were thinking of using them in a new coup d'etat against President Gueiler."

This is the first serious charge made by President Gueiler's government about the existence of plans for conspiracy. Last week the Bolivian Congress declared that danger was hovering over the democratic process.

GUEIIER GOVERNMENT DRAWS CRITICISM FROM VARIOUS SECTORS

PY202141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1943 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] La Paz, 20 Dec (AFP)--There is a possibility that the project for constitutional normalization in Bolivia submitted by President Lidia Gueiler may be rejected by her own supporters in Congress at a time when the country is facing labor, social and economic problems, it was stressed here today.

Gueiler has proposed that Congress call elections for president, vice president, senators, deputies and town councillors on 1 June 1980. But congressmen are about to win the congressional battle to reject the government's request and call elections only for president and vice president. Meanwhile, hundreds of teachers demonstrated today in La Paz demanding that the government pay them their back pay. At the same time and for the same reason 50 policemen in Santa Cruz have gone on strike. A food processing plant in La Paz has been occupied by its workers, who are demanding that the government intervene in the enterprise. Moreover, Gueiler finds herself between the labor sword and the business wall because the two sectors, for different reasons, reject the presidential economic plan and are calling the government to account.

The social unrest that is being demonstrated by various civilian sectors is in contrast to the calm that is being demonstrated by the military sector after rumors of an imminent coup have officially been denied on several occasions.

Mrs Gueiler's government demonstrates an overall weakness, and in the last few hours the president has reiterated her decision not to make changes in her ministry cabinet.

Civilian organizations in Beni Department, 400 km northeast of La Paz, today declared themselves on strike, demanding that the government revoke some of the economic measures, especially those regarding the increase in the price of fuel. The pre-Christmas calm, which has been termed by local analysts a "holy truce," is about to break, and the attacks against President Gueiler will come from several social sectors.

Within this context, the Bolivian press in their articles and editorials today unanimously rejected the U.S. announcement that the Congress of that nation has already approved the sale of part of the tin reserves the United States has had since World War II. A local spokesman predicted that this unanimous attitude in Bolivia could "act as catalyst in the overall crisis the country is undergoing."

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER DETAINED IN ORURO

PY201835 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpt] Raul Lopez Leyton, interior minister during David Padilla Arancibia's presidency, was detained this morning at the entrance checkpoint of Oruro City. This has caused amazement throughout the city. This report comes directly from Oruro, and our correspondent gives the following details: [begin recording] Radio Panamericana reporting from Oruro: The detention of former Minister Lopez Leyton has caused amazement. Workers of [words indistinct] reported to this correspondent that former Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton was detained at that checkpoint by military police of the army corps. The former minister was then taken to army I Corps headquarters. The officers there refused to say anything regarding the event. [end recording]

HERNAN SILES ZUAZO EXPELLED BY PARTY HE FOUNDED

PY201819 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 20 Dec (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo was expelled today from the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), a party he founded in 1971 and led in winning a plurality in the 1979 Bolivian general elections as candidate of the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP).

The MNRI, a split party, is run by Siles Zuazo's old friends, including Edil Sandoval Moron, the former president's running mate in the 1978 general election, which was later annulled because of fraud.

The political positions of Siles Zuazo and of his "political rival," former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, seem to have weakened, but for different reasons.

MINISTER FEARS 'TREMENDOUS IMPACT' OF U.S. TIN SALE

PY201458 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpts] According to an official announcement by Mining and Metallurgy Minister Oscar Bonifaz Gutierrez, the U.S. Senate has approved the sale of 35,000 fine metric tons of tin from the U.S. strategic reserves. The minister called the sale an unjust measure against the Bolivian people and asserted that this country will maintain its firm opposition to this sale and will heroically endure the hardships it will cause.

[Begin Bonifaz recording] I transmit through you [newsmen attending the press conference] the news that the U.S. Senate this afternoon approved the sale of the 35,000 tons of tin. As you will remember, that measure was discussed in the House of Representatives, a body equivalent to the Chamber of Deputies in Bolivia, along with the sale of about 3 million carats of industrial diamonds. [end recording]

He explained that Bolivia will hold no negotiations whatsoever about the system for selling the 35,000 tons of tin. He also said that this country has lost its position as second largest tin producer in the world and will now probably hold fourth place, because its 1979 production will be 25,500 tons.

He then asserted that the 5,000 tons which the United States contributes to the strategic reserves of the International Tin Council [ITC] will probably be sold immediately because of the high price level per marketing unit, now over $7. That will further exacerbate the delicate situation of this country caused by the sale of the 35,000 fine metric tons of tin, a move which will, of course, affect the Bolivian economy.

He stated that the U.S. Senate decision violates international and multinational agreements signed within the ITC. He also gave figures on the possible effects of the sale.

[Begin Bonifaz recording] If the price of tin goes down $1, from $7.45 to $6.45, which is not improbable, since 35,000 tons is a very large amount, we would suffer a tremendous loss which would amount to $60 million per year. [end recording]

He explained that a price slump of only $0.01 per fine pound of tin would cause the country a yearly loss of $600,000 and that the impact is therefore tremendous in view of the negative balance of payments and trade balance.

[Begin Bonifaz recording] This impact will disturb the equilibrium of our economy. Our only hope is that the tin price maintains itself because of the worldwide crisis in production. There is, in fact, a shortage in supply. That fact may perhaps reduce the force of the blow. [end recording]

Minister Bonifaz confirmed that the government took all possible and necessary steps to prevent the sale of 35,000 metric tons of tin. Those steps were taken at the Department of State with the support of the Bolivian Congress.

In another part of his statement he said that Bolivia will categorically reject, in the sixth international tin agreement which is to be signed in next January, the U.S. Senate decision on the sale of 35,000 tons of tin. He said that the Bolivian delegation will ask the ITC for an explanation, in view of the tacit violation of the agreement established regarding such sales, that is, the U.S. failure to respect the clause on advance announcement of any sales.

Congressional Resolution

PY202355 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2232 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 20 Dec (LATIN)--The Bolivian legislative branch today accused the United States of attacking the nation's democratic process through economic aggression linked with the international sale of tin. The Congress, in a bicameral emergency session this afternoon, issued a resolution that refers to the U.S. threat to sell 35,000 tons of tin from its strategic reserves, a move approved yesterday by the U.S. Senate. The Bolivian senators and deputies maintain in their declaration that the United States "is attacking Bolivia economically, thus creating the destabilizing factors that favor the cancellation of the democratic process" through the international sale.

Tin is the main exportable product of the Bolivian economy, which is basically supported by the mining sector, which in turn is currently submerged in a serious crisis that will not allow it to reach 30,000 tons, its yearly average, in 1979.

The Congress' resolution also recalls that the same type of threat hovered over this country in September when the U.S. House of Representatives (deputies) approved a bill for the sale of 35,000 tons, but the U.S. Government "identified" itself with and expressed its "solidarity" for the Bolivian constitutionalization process.

President Lidia Gueiler's government last night condemned the U.S. Congress decision as an "irresponsible and outrageous" threat to the Bolivian economy, and expressed its "dismay and concern."

Bolivia is the second-largest tin producer in the world, but Mines Minister Oscar Bonifaz warned Congress today that it will drop to fourth place as a consequence of the current difficulties in production and because of the "unforeseeable consequences" the U.S. sale will provoke on the international mineral market. According to data released by Bonifaz, tin accounts for 78 percent of Bolivian mineral exports, which amounted to $515 million in 1978.

The Bolivian Congress today rejected any kind of negotiations regarding any type of programming of the announced sales by the United States after Paul Boecker, the U.S. ambassador here, maintained in a declaration that the sale will be carried out "slowly" and in such a way as not to harm the Bolivian economy.

Moreover, the legislative branch has instructed the Gueiler government not to sign the sixth international tin agreement, which was supposed to have been signed in London in January, while a new national strategy for the mineral's production and sale is drafted.

PRESIDENT APPROVES PARTIES REORGANIZATION LAW

PY201831 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 20 Dec 79 PY

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo sanctioned the parties reorganization law at 1140 today. However, he vetoed the first paragraph of Article 22, Article 12 and the second paragraph of Article 28. The first veto eliminates the need for elections in order to appoint district party boards, the second reestablishes the "intraparty subgroups" [sublegendas], and the third deals with the organization of congressional blocs. The presidential vetoes can only be overruled if two-thirds of the Congress vote against them.

NEW PARTIES ORGANIZED, MANIFESTOS ISSUED

PY210100 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Dec 79 p 1 PY

[Text] During a 40-minute meeting with the president at Planalto Palace yesterday in the presence of Justice Minister Petronio Portella Senator Amaral Peixoto accepted President Joao Figueiredo's invitation to join the Democratic Party [PD], which will replace the National Renewal Alliance in providing congressional support to the government.

Peixoto, who is an appointed senator of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] for Rio de Janeiro State, will be one of the signatories of the PD founding manifesto. After his meeting with Figueiredo, Peixoto said that he had long been undecided as to which party he should join upon dissolution of the MDB. He noted that a compromise between the MDB and the Brazilian Labor Party would have been "a good solution, but unfortunately this was not possible."

The founding manifesto of the Popular Party, to be read today by Deputy Magalhaes Pinto at the Brazilian Press Association in Rio de Janeiro, denounces the uneven distribution of national income, Brazil's foreign economic dependency, and the country's political and socioeconomic crisis, and pledges to help the people assume their decisionmaking role. The manifesto will be distributed throughout the nation.

Meanwhile, the Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [PMDB] has approved its founding manifesto. It vows to continue and to intensify the struggle initiated by the MDB for direct elections; for a broad, general, unrestricted amnesty; for the restoration of congressional prerogatives; and for the observance of the electoral timetable. The PMDB manifesto proclaims the initiation of a new stage in the struggle for democracy in Brazil.

ITAMARATY VIEWS REPORTED USSR INTEREST IN PURCHASING ARMS

PY202242 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Dec 79 p 7 PY

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has said that the Foreign Ministry has no official information about the Soviet Union's interest in purchasing Brazilian cannons. Other diplomatic sources regarded the purchase as difficult since both NATO and Warsaw Pact members follow extremely rigid guidelines in purchasing arms. The Soviet interest was revealed the day before yesterday by a Brazilian Army Ministry source.

OPEC CONFERENCE ENDS; NO AGREEMENT ON PRICES

Nations Set Own Prices

PA201818 Paris AFP in English 1806 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, Dec 20 (AFP)--Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have failed to reach agreement on a joint ceiling price for oil, Ecuador's oil minister Rene Ortiz, the OPEC secretary-general [as received], announced here today.

The 13 OPEC nations will be free to set their own oil prices, official conference sources said. The ministers failed to set a uniform oil price although they extended the two-day conference by one day.

Sources said that Saudi Arabia, which produces one-third of all OPEC oil, will maintain its base price at 24 dollars a barrel, while the United Arab Emirates and Qatar will hold their rates at 27.50 dollars. But price increases for several countries, including Iran, Algeria and Nigeria, are expected to be imminent. Iran and Libya, considered OPEC hardliners, were seeking a base crude oil price of 34 dollars a barrel.

Sources said the 13 ministers are to meet again in the spring for a special session to further discuss crude oil prices and re-examine the oil situation.

The Saudis, considered leaders of OPEC moderates, were willing to raise base oil prices to 26 dollars a barrel from 24, but demanded premium limits depending on oil quality. But attempts to hammer out a compromise between OPEC radicals and the Saudi-led moderates ended in disarray.

The oil price free-for-all is expected to fuel economic uncertainty and follows yesterday's bleak economic outlook for industrial nations of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

It is also expected to mean that a growing percentage of oil will be traded on spot markets, where prices now are around 40 dollars a barrel.

OPEC observers have said the divisions over a uniform oil price provided more uncertainties for the organization than any other issue in the past few years.

After the conference ended, Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani said the Saudis will hold their base price at 24 dollars a barrel. Saudi Arabia raised its price to that level from 18 dollars a barrel last week, setting off a round of pre-conference price hikes by a number of OPEC members.

Informed conference sources said that Libya, Algeria and Nigeria are expected to raise their prices to an OPEC-high of 32 dollars a barrel as of January.

Today in New York, the influential WALL STREET JOURNAL said in an editorial that the Caracas conference shows clearly that the price of oil does not depend on the Saudi's goodwill.

It has also pointed up the delegates impatience with Iran, the newspaper said. Sources said Iran even complicated the simplest of discussions with procedural objections.

Possible Oversupply in 1980

PA202207 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Dec (AFP)--Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon said today there is a possibility of an oversupply of oil in the next few months but denied this situation would affect Venezuela.

Speaking on television, Calderon said the first countries to be affected will be those who participate in the spot market. Calderon said his country does not participate and for this reason it is not concerned. The minister said any Venezuelan decision to increase the price of crude oil by more than $24 would go into effect as of 1 January. Calderon said he has already given the directors of his ministry instructions to study the market and to see what the position of other countries will be with regard to prices.

Calderon Terms Conference 'Satisfactory'

PA210257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 21 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Dec (AFP)--The OPEC conference which ended here today was satisfactory despite the fact that no agreement on prices was reached, according to Venezuelan Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, new president of the organization.

Calderon acknowledged that the difficulty in arriving at a single price system stemmed from disagreement in establishing the real value of differentials to be added to the price of marker oil--Arabian light grade 34 API--for crude which is superior in quality and performance.

Calderon Berti said that despite this difficulty the conditions of the market itself will certainly improve the situation during the first half of 1980 and the OPEC members will arrive at a single price system when they meet in Algiers on 9 June for a new conference. He said, however, that it is very likely that a special conference will be held before then to change the situation which has resulted from this 55th ministerial meeting, a situation in which each producer has a different price.

The minister emphasized forcefully that the conference could be considered to have been positive because in his opinion the issue of prices is not a basic issue to the organization. Solidarity and cooperation with the rest of the Third World and the use of OPEC as an instrument to bring about a new international economic order are more basic, he said. I believe the other (Third World) countries are right to demand that we treat them differently than the industrialized countries, he said. He emphasized that for this reason the organization replenished the special fund for aid to developing countries with $1.6 billion and submitted to the long-term strategy committee the Algerian-Venezuelan proposal that the fund be converted into a bank to finance Third World development plans.

Another source of satisfaction to Calderon Berti was the progress achieved in the creation of OPEC's own information agency (OPEC-News), although in the course of the conference several members criticized the organization's General Secretariat, headed by Ecuadorean Rene Ortiz, for its apathy in putting the agency into operation.

Calderon Berti said OPEC's long-term strategy committee (made up of Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Venezuela) made no decisions during the meeting today, but progress was made in discussions regarding a price policy, forecasts of supply and demand and relations with developing countries.

Once the present price disparity is overcome, Calderon said, the ideal thing would be to establish a system of orderly increases which takes into account inflation imported from developed countries, the deterioration of currencies used for payment and a modest growth of the price of the product on the basis of the criteria that it is an asset that will become increasingly scarce and should not be wasted by being used basically to fuel combustion engines.

Regarding developing countries, Calderon said a study is underway to help them develop their own energy resources (hydrocarbons or hydroelectric) and to provide financial aid to cushion the prices of the oil they purchase.

Finally, he said Venezuela will not participate in the spot market, which it considers a source of speculation that benefits intermediaries. He said that in line with this policy his government will demand a certificate of destination from marketing companies beginning in January.

Prices Will Exceed $24

PA201808 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Once the OPEC meeting ends, oil prices will be higher than $24 per barrel. For this reason, we cannot say the OPEC talks were a failure, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has announced. Visibly exhausted after a long day, the minister talked to newsmen at approximately 0300 today.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] on viewpoints. We will meet tomorrow morning to review the final communique resulting from the conference. [end recording]

Amid the relentless pursuit of newsmen, Minister Calderon Berti became a little confused and said the meeting will end tomorrow. In reality, the meeting will end today. He was also asked about an alleged freedom of price fixing. He said:

[Begin recording] I believe what has been proposed is that each country will have the freedom to set prices at the levels they consider convenient. [end recording]

No decision has been made on this yet.

Next, Calderon Berti was asked how OPEC could decide this if countries such as Qatar, Indonesia and others had already left?

[Begin recording] Well, today we agreed on the main issues. We have recommended the reinvestment of $1.6 billion from the special OPEC fund which is truly something that had not been proposed before. You know that up to now the OPEC countries had agreed to re-invest up to $2.4 billion; however, this was in 1975. During this meeting, we have agreed to recommend in principle an additional reinvestment of up to $1.6 billion. We have (?approved) in principle the creation of an OPEC development agency that is the transformation of the OPEC special fund into a development agency that will contribute to and cooperate with the developing countries in a more effective manner than we have done up to now. [end recording]

However, a newsman described the conference as a total failure. Minister Calderon Berti replied:

[Begin recording] [Calderon Berti] Why do you feel it is a failure?

[Newsman] Because you told us Venezuela was going to be firm until it got a unified price system.

[Calderon Berti] And you think it is a failure because one does not obtain that? How many countries are there in OPEC?

[Newsman] Thirteen.

[Calderon Berti] Of course, there are thirteen countries, each with a different [words indistinct].

[Newsman] Then it is discarded that this... [interrupted by Calderon Berti]

[Calderon Berti] No, I do not understand how the meeting can be described as a failure. It is a stand on which we reach an agreement at a certain time but that does not necessarily mean it is a failure [as heard]. Let us define what failure means to you. What do you call a failure?

[Newsman] Well, when you cannot reach the goal you have set for yourself. What would you... [interrupted by Calderon Berti again]

[Calderon Berti] What has been the price up to now?

[Newsman] Eighteen.

[Calderon Berti] How much do you think it will be now after the meeting?

[Newsman] I do not know.

[Calderon Berti] I think it is going to be over $24 for most countries. Then why do you call it a failure. [end recording]

Saudi Arabia Maintains Price

LD202348 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2220 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, 20 December--His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, has affirmed that the kingdom will maintain the basic price of its oil, which is $24 per barrel.

He said at a news conference at the end of the OPEC session in Caracas today, which ended without reaching an agreement over the prices, that there will be an oil glut (in the markets) should demand drop after January and February.

He added that prices are inclined to fall and that those who sell at high prices will find themselves in a difficult position. Shaykh Zaki Yamani stated that there is a surplus of 1 million barrels in the international oil market and that oil stockpiles are the highest ever exported. The kingdom intends to continue its production at 9.5 million barrels per day during the first 3 months of 1980.

Shaykh Zaki Yamani said that the oil-consuming countries might suffer as a result of the chaos prevailing in the oil market resulting from OPEC's failure to set a price during the conference. But he explained that this condition already existed in 1979.

He expressed the belief that there will be a drop in the price of oil on the free market at the end of the first quarter of 1980 due to a corresponding drop in the demand for oil for a period which cannot be specified.

His Excellency praised the role of the Venezuelan energy and minerals minister and he said that the kingdom, Iraq, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar will stick to one price.

Iranian Says OPEC 'Strengthened'

PA210052 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0018 GMT 21 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Dec (EFE)--Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mo'infar said today OPEC emerged strengthened from the conference in Caracas. Mo'infar, who probably caused the greatest problems at the meeting in Caracas, said in a news conference that it has been proved that each country can speak freely and no partner prevails over the rest.

Mo'infar said his country will continue selling oil at $28.50 a barrel, although the conference, which closed today, left OPEC members free to fix their own prices. He said he would review market conditions with other nations before changing this price. He said, however, that "we are currently selling our oil at $11 less than we should." He added that after today's decision the price of oil will be normalized through the law of supply and demand. There is no longer any reason for the "spot" market to exist and it will gradually disappear as a result of OPEC's decision to deregulate prices, he asserted.

Asked if his country would cut back its production, Mo'infar said he saw no reason for this. He argued during the conference in favor of a price hike to $35 a barrel. His proposal, together with that of the Saudi Arabian minister not to raise the price above $24, were the main reason for OPEC's failure to standardize prices, observers said.

Nigeria Raises Price

PA202031 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1923 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 20 Dec (LATIN)--Shortly after the conference concluded, the Nigerian delegate, A.A. Hart, announced that his country had raised the price of petroleum to $30 a barrel effective 17 December. A similar increase had been ordered by Libya.

Algerian Energy and Petrochemical Industries Minister Balkacem Nabi said his country will decide shortly on increased prices. They will be equivalent to the prices of the other countries. The three countries produce high-quality crude oil. He said $30 could be the level, but it would not be retroactive.

Venezuelan President Confirms Increase

PA202022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1907 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Dec (EFE)--President Luis Herrera Campins today announced that Venezuelan oil will cost over $24 [per barrel] before the end of the year. He made this statement at the Alberto Carnevalli Airport in Merida, in western Venezuela, where he arrived to inaugurate several projects. In stressing that he has been kept informed of the developments of the OPEC meeting, Luis Herrera Campins said he knew OPEC was not going to reach a unanimous decision on oil prices.

However, the chief of state said Venezuela always advocated a single price system to put the oil market in order. He also spoke about the future of the organization. He said it depends on the extent of OPEC unity and solidarity.

Although he did not give any figures regarding the new Venezuelan increase, President Herrera Campins affirmed that it will be more than $24 per oil barrel.

Text of Conference Communique

PA210322 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0232 GMT 21 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Dec (LATIN)--Following is the communique released here today at the end of the 55th OPEC conference:

The 55th OPEC conference was held in Caracas, Venezuela, between 17 and 20 December 1979. His Excellency Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins formally inaugurated the conference. The conference unanimously elected His Excellency Dr Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan energy and mines minister and chief of his delegation, as president. His Excellency Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of energy and petrochemical industries and chief of his delegation, was elected alternate president.

The conference received with satisfaction the invitation extended by his excellency the president of Iraq to the sovereigns and chiefs of states of the OPEC member countries to hold their second summit conference in Baghdad in 1980, when the organization's 20th anniversary will be commemorated.

The conference centered its talks on the adoption of measures aimed at establishing cooperation with other developing countries in the area of economic cooperation and development, as a means of strengthening solidarity among Third World countries. To this end, it decided to recommend to the governments of the member countries that up to $1.6 billion be provided to the OPEC special fund. This sum must be added to the $800 million already agreed on at the Geneva meeting in June 1979. This total contribution of $2.4 billion, which will raise the total amount granted to the special OPEC fund since its creation to $4 billion, must be regarded as an urgent but transitory measure aimed at other developing countries while a permanent mechanism for financial cooperation is designed. Regarding this, the conference agreed in principle to turn the special OPEC fund into a development agency with its own juridical status.

In this connection, the proposal made by Algeria and Venezuela was submitted to the long-range strategy commission to be studied, along with the Iraqi initiative which was submitted to the conference's 54th meeting in Geneva in June 1979. It was requested that a final recommendation for implementation of these proposals be submitted at an extraordinary meeting of the conference, which will be held as soon as possible.

The conference also decided to accord priority treatment to the supply of oil to other developing countries in order to satisfy their domestic requirements on the basis of the member countries' official prices, and they reaffirmed their commitment to guarantee to those countries that they must not be subjected to expenses above official OPEC prices.

The conference examined the report of the Economic Commission board's 50th meeting, which analyzed market trends and oil prices, but did not make any decision in this connection. Nonetheless, a special meeting of the conference will be convoked to conduct a new study on the various positions on the prices adopted by the member countries.

The report prepared by a group of experts from the member countries on the establishment of an OPEC news agency was analyzed. Regarding this, the conference decided to create a special unit within the framework of its Secretariat and instructed the latter to hasten its creation so it can begin operating as soon as possible in 1980.

Although it admitted that the OPEC countries are capable of establishing direct economic benefits for their peoples by granting lower fuel prices, the conference expressed its concern over the situation prevalent in the producing countries' domestic markets and increasing consumption in OPEC countries.

Regarding this, the conference agreed that it is necessary for all member countries to adopt domestic energy policies that take into consideration the increasing scarcity of our oil resources. It specifically exhorts all member countries to adopt an internal price structure for their oil products that encourages conservation of those resources and favors rationalization of domestic energy consumption.

The conference approved the organization's budget for 1980.

The conference appointed Venezuelan Governor Jose Manuel Tineo president of the Council of Governors for 1980 and Ecuadorean Governor Mauro Davalos Cordero alternate president.

The conference expresses its sincerest gratitude to his excellency the president of the republic, the government and the people of Venezuela for the warm hospitality offered the participants in this conference, as well as for the excellent preparations for the meeting.

The conference approved resolutions which will be announced on 20 January 1980, after being ratified by the member countries at the conference's next regular meeting, slated for 9 January 1980 in Algiers.

MINISTER ESCAPES UNHARMED FROM PLANE MISHAP

PA152353 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 15 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Machiques, Venezuela, 15 Dec (AFP)--Venezuelan Agriculture and Livestock Minister Luciano Valero escaped unharmed today from a serious airplane accident in this region of Zulia State in western Venezuela in which the pilot and copilot of the aircraft were killed.

The aircraft plunged into a chasm on overflying the Los Andes ranch landing strip, exploding on impact.

FURTHER ANTI-SHAH, ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

PA201922 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Report by Migdalia Fuentes]

[Text] Disturbances continued in the capital city today. University of Panama students representing various leftwing factions such as the Revolutionary Students Front, Guaykucho and the Federation of Panamanian Students took to the streets to protest Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's presence in our country. The incidents began in the main hall of the university when about 400 youths held a general assembly meeting to decide what steps to take to protest the shah's presence.

Several students addressed the meeting amid the shouting of slogans against the national government, General Torrijos and President Royo. Another speaker represented the Socialist Workers Party. The students repudiated Reza Pahlavi's presence in Panama because he committed unthinkable crimes in Iran. The students continued to air their views for a good while until they decided to take to the streets to protest the shah's presence in our country. They also protested what they called the national government's repression.

The students marched through the campus, along the Manuel Espinoza Batista Avenue and down Via Espana all the way to Central Avenue. At La Flor Panamena bakery, National Guard contingents met them with teargas. A group of students sought refuge in Don Bosco Church while the rest of the demonstrators were dispersed.

The students had originally decided to go to the Foreign Ministry, but later decided to go downtown. There they were repelled by the guardsmen.

Disturbances in the downtown section lasted about 45 minutes. When the disturbances ended, the parish priest, student leaders and Major Melo held a discussion. A student voiced his protest to the guard officer against the military intervention. Major Melo then asked the students to leave the church. Finally, the priest decided to keep the church door open as usual.

Royo Reaffirms Asylum Decision

PA210203 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Domestic and international newsmen went to La Siesta Hotel in Tocumen this morning to obtain information about the State Council meeting held there beginning at 0830 today. At the end of the session newsmen from ABC and Panamanian television stations interviewed President Aristides Royo.

An ABC newsman asked President Royo if he was aware of reports from Iran that death squads had been sent to attack the shah. President Royo said that he was unaware of this. He added that we are familiar with the security system which exists in Panama and we know the shah is quite safe. But even so, we are very doubtful that death squads from Iran can attempt an attack in our country against anyone living here.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, we would like to know what basic issues were discussed in today's State Council meeting.

[Answer] The main issue was the budget. We had a broad discussion of budgetary problems and a very detailed explanation was given of the measures to be taken in the 1980 budget. There was an analysis of the foreign debt, of the program of income and expenditures and the investment budget for next year.

I believe it was an exhaustive discussion in which there was even an analysis, by individual institutions, of the economic status, commitments and allocations in the coming budget. What I wish to avoid at this moment, Hernandez, is a forecast of the 1980 budget, because a broad and detailed explanation will be given to the country.

[Question] Mr President, at the national level a number of incidents have brought about what we could call a disruption of stability in the capital. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I think we have given some explanations regarding the right to asylum in Panama, about the reasons for our decision to admit the shah to Panama without taking into consideration his government or his problems as a ruler. I think the explanations have already been given. I believe some people have not wished to understand that Panama's admittance of the shah to our shores was really an act of policy, of independence, of nonalinement. Some groups have disrupted the peace by taking to the streets Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. I believe if one wants to demonstrate against the presence of a person, one demonstration would have been a sufficent gesture of disagreement and disapproval.

On the other hand, had the demonstration been carried out peacefully we would not have minded. But as soon as the first demonstration began, stones were hurled at all passing vehicles, some vehicles were set on fire, and there was an attempt to disturb the peace on Central Avenue, particularly in view of the upcoming holidays. That is why the National Guard had to act vigorously, as it did yesterday, to prevent these demonstrations--which were guided by motives that were subversive and designed to disturb order and peace--from continuing.

[Question] Mr President, in closing, if you were a student today what would be your reaction regarding the shah?

[Answer] If I were a student, as a student I would probably not be in favor of the shah's presence in Panama. The youths and the students have the right to expressions of this type. As a ruler, I accept, I understand and I decided that having the shah come to our country was advisable, that it was a humanitarian act, a politic act and an act authorized by our law on asylum. Considering the history and the traditions of our country, Panama has been a land of promise to persons who for one reason or another have come to our country to seek peace, security and protection.

[Question] Lastly, Mr President, pardon me, but your last statement obliges us to ask you if--on the basis of what you just said--Mr Somoza could also enter our country at any given time.

[Answer] Somoza's case is different. Somoza destroyed a people. He destroyed a country and destroyed a people even during his last death rattle, causing thousands upon thousands of deaths, razing a nation less than 2,000 miles from our coast, specifically, 700-800 miles away. That is why I feel that our people felt Nicaragua's pain. It was a very different situation, and the proof of this is that the entire world knows what Panama's role was in the Somoza case. [end recording]

Student Leader Receives Invitation

PA202235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2155 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 20 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Mario Panther, secretary general of the Federation of Panamanian Students (FEP), has received an invitation from the Iranian students holding the U.S. hostages in Tehran, and he "looks with favor" on the possibility of making the trip and perhaps serving as mediator.

While leftist youths opposed to former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's presence continued staging violent demonstrations in this capital for the 4th consecutive day, Panther told this agency that no final decision has been made regarding the invitation, but that most likely he will leave within the next few hours.

The FEP follows a line very close to that of President Aristides Royo's government. Nonetheless, it has scored the official decision to provide a refuge for the former shah, indicating that this is an imposition by the United States which gives the country the image of a "banana republic."

According to Panther, the FEP may mediate with the Muslim youths occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran with the support of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Panamanian Government. Panther added that FEP rejects the Panamanian Government's claims of humanitarianism because the deposed emperor is responsible for the death of thousands of Iranians.

According to him, "there is general indignation in the country over the shah's presence here." He commented that "all demonstrations against the shah are legitimate," but deplored the fact that those staged by extreme left dissident groups have degenerated into violence. He insisted the protests organized by FEP have been peaceful.

As to the other demonstrations, which the National Guard (army and police) have repressed very firmly, he said persons infiltrated the youths to promote violence and "meddle with [mediatizar] the real content of the struggle."

The Muslim students' invitation came through the International Students Union in Prague.

Teachers Continue To Protest

PA210205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0057 GMT 21 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 20 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian teacher leaders announced today that they will withhold delivery of report cards and other documents related to the present school year, which is about to close, to protest the presence of the shah of Iran in Panama and the government's failure to approve laws they are demanding. The laws, which deal with salaries and educational policies, were promised by the government to induce teachers to lift their 2-month strike in September and October.

Teacher Marcos Alarcon and other leaders said today that the laws have not been put into effect.

As to the deposed shah of Iran, the teachers' protest is one more in the chain of events to protest the asylum granted to the shah by President Aristides Royo's government on Saturday.

PRD Document Explains Asylum

PA202112 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Dec 79 pp 24, 25 PA

[Text] The political committee of Panama's Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) gave a lengthy explanation today to the Latin American Union of Democratic Parties on ex-shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's presence in Panama. "Realizing," the PRD says, "that Mr Pahlavi's stay in our country is a matter that lends itself to misinterpretations, the PRD deems it appropriate to explain the national government's action to friendly political parties and organizations."

The PRD feels Panama's action should be regarded solely as a peace-seeking action and in no way as a change in current or future foreign policy, or even in the foreign policy definitions and positions that were stated clearly at the recent nonalined conference in Havana. We still identify fully with the nonalined principles and policy at all international forums.

The document adds that the former Iranian emperor's presence in Panama should not be regarded as a hostile action or an insult to the Iranian people, their authorities or the Iranian revolution.

To the PRD, "Mr Pahlavi's arrival should be viewed as an act of cooperation with other nations, intended to contribute to international detente amid the imminent danger of a war of major proportions for a large part of the world. The Panamanian Government also sought to intercede to end, quickly and definitively, a worrisome precedent of violation of universally recognized international law guidelines--the taking of diplomatic hostages to settle differences between nations. This was recently condemned by the UN Security Council.

At the same time, the PRD's Political Committee document, signed by Executive Committee members Gerardo Gonzalez Vernaza, Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla and Ascanio Villalaz, says, "It should be understood that this action was taken amid a complex decolonization process in Panama. As you will remember, Panama recently voiced justified complaints concerning implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties due to the deficient fulfillment of certain U.S. officials' duties."

The document was sent yesterday to political parties such as Bolivia's National Revolutionary Movement, the Brazilian Labor Party, Colombia's Liberal Party, Costa Rica's National Liberation Party, the Dominican Revolutionary Party, Ecuador's Democratic Forces, Guatemala's United Revolutionary Front and Social Democratic Party and Jamaica's People's National Party. It was also sent to the Mexican parties: the Institutional Revolutionary Party, Socialist Workers Party, Popular Socialist Party and the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution.

The Political Committee document concludes by saying that "we trust the friendly political parties and organizations will understand the purpose of this decision and the circumstances in which our government made it, and we trust we will continue to enjoy the support of our Latin American brothers in the struggle for the just rights and aspirations of the Panamanian people."

Understanding of Situation Urged

PA202015 Panama City Domestic Service 1700 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Station commentary]

[Text] Aware of our role in shaping public opinion in this country, we consider it our duty to outline our position with regard to the shah of Iran's stay and the incidents his presence has unleashed in our country.

It has become evident--and this has been confirmed--that the presence of the former shah on Panamanian soil was decided with the aim of preserving peace in the world, and there is not the least doubt that our government's decision helps the United States, Iran and the Soviet Union.

Panama cannot only think of itself. By contributing to world peace, we are guaranteeing that our canal will remain open to the transit of ships of all nations.

The shah's departure from Texas and the progress that is in sight indicate the possibility of a nonviolent settlement between the United States and Iran. That is to say, the timebomb has been defused with the transfer of the former Iranian monarch to Panama.

The above demonstrates the importance of the Panamanian Government's decision.

However, local communists, as usual disconnected from their center of power, launched themselves, without knowing the facts, into a campaign of communiques, meetings and demonstrations. Thus, they showed themselves to be permanently disconnected from their directors.

In this regard, they should try to contact their superiors. Their superiors would indicate to them that concerning the situation we are discussing, their guides in the Kremlin fully agree with easing the confrontation between the two big powers--the United States and the Soviet Union. This is proven by the Soviet vote in the unanimous UN Security Council condemnation of the seizing of hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Panama, it is true, has always alined itself with the United States because we are two friendly countries whose relationship began long before the 1903 treaty and the construction of the Panama Canal. The differences that arose due to the existence of the Canal Zone never caused enmity between the two countries. Proof of this is the fact that we supported the northern nation in great international crises such as the two world wars. Furthermore, despite our differences, we were able to sit at a negotiation table to resolve our problems.

In the face of the calls to violence by those who do not want our country to live in peace, the National Guard was forced to preserve order and protect the lives and tranquility of the citizens. Yesterday's action by our only armed institution demonstrates its professionalism and prudence since demonstrations like yesterday's in other countries have resulted in a regrettable number of deaths and injuries.

There is no doubt that opposition politicians, the manufacturers of lies and the habitual hysteria-mongers have exaggerated the response of the persons responsible for national security.

It is necessary for conscientious citizens of the nation to know that the government is involved in preserving world peace. It is also necessary for them to know that the conflicting nations realize the transfer of the former shah to Panama gives them a chance to talk and reach an agreement or find an alternative so another world war can be avoided.

This problem must be viewed with wisdom, patriotism, intelligence and with a vision going beyond Ancon Hill. We must not view the shah as a man, but as the source of problems among the big powers.

To help local communists, it may become necessary for government officials to put them in contact with their international directors so they may be able to receive a clear explanation regarding the lines they must follow to avoid blocking negotiations any further. We appeal to the conscientious citizens of our country to not let themselves be guided by groups desiring to foment unrest and violence in Panama. Panama's generous gesture should be received and analyzed just as it is. Our country has always opened its arms to the persecuted, and it wishes to live in peace while trying to help others live in peace. In the case at hand, we are preventing a bloody conflagration at the international level.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS KILL POLITICAL FIGURE, SEIZE POLICE STATIONS

PA210343 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 21 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Dec (AFP)--A former political leader during the administration of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was assassinated this evening here in his home by a guerrilla group apparently from the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL). The name of the victim has not been announced yet.

Meanwhile, another FPL guerrilla group tonight attacked a police station on the outskirts of the city of Santa Ana, 63 km north of here, and freed 15 prisoners. There is no report on the fate of the station personnel.

Also this evening there was shooting in the heavily populated Colonia Zacamil, north of the capital, where another police station was also seized by a guerrilla group.

Three Policemen Injured

PA202017 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Dec (AFP)--Three policemen were seriously injured today when a vehicle carrying 11 prison guards into San Salvador was attacked near the international airport. According to initial reports, a group of persons posted along the side of the road and hidden among the trees opened fire on the police vehicle. The police then exchanged shots with the assailants.

Leftists Burn Supermarket

PA202147 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1713 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--A supermarket in the northwestern part of the city was burned down today by some 15 young leftist agitators who forced the customers and employees out of the building. The America Supermarket, on University Avenue, was destroyed by the fire, with losses estimated at $100,000. A barbershop next door also suffered serious damage. Authorities told ACAN-EFE that there are no reports of victims.

The youths who carried out the terrorist activity wore no masks and proceeded very calmly, according to eyewitnesses. Security authorities arrived at the scene a few minutes later and chased the terrorists.

Meanwhile an official communique said that in the violent incidents Wednesday night in San Salvador there were no casualties and reiterated that leftwing extremists attacked members of the armed forces on guard at the Labor Ministry. It added that the authorities will continue to protect the honest citizens and uphold respect for the laws of the republic.

The General Association of Salvadoran University Students (AGEUS), however, said that during yesterday's incidents a young man identified as Eduardo Alfredo Murcia Gonzalez, of Tejutla, was killed. He was the son of Jose Venancio Murcia Perez and Aura Argentina Gonzalez. The body had several bullet wounds in the stomach, the report said. It added that a total of 12 were wounded as a result of the clash between members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) and the security force.

JUNTA CREATES FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY TO CONTROL EXPORTS

PA210333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 21 Dec 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Dec (AFP)--The government junta officially announced here today the creation of a Foreign Trade Ministry to handle all the country's exports.

The government decree cancels all private exports but notes that initially the ministry will handle only coffee and sugar exports through an autonomous agency for each. Coffee accounts for 33 percent of the country's foreign exchange revenues, with exports totaling approximately $400 million a year. Cotton, shrimp and sugar are the country's most important sources of foreign exchange after coffee. Exports of the first two items are already under the control of autonomous state agencies. Currently, 75 percent of coffee exports are controlled by 17 major exporters, whereas coffee producers total 30,000.

The junta explained that creation of the Foreign Trade Ministry is intended to favor the labor and production sectors, which will be represented in it.

The decision was announced over a radio and television network at 2000.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT--El Salvador's new international airport, known as "Cuscatlan," will open for business on 9 December following its official inauguration the previous day. Ilopango International Airport will no longer be open to the public as of 9 December. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Nov 79 pp 5, 24 PA]

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS NO INVITATION FOR SUMMIT RECEIVED

PA201851 Guatemala City LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 15 Dec 79 p 4 PA

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reported yesterday that so far it had not received any official invitation from the Nicaraguan Government for the meeting of presidents and members of government juntas that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto announced for late January. According to a Foreign Ministry press bulletin, Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez is pleased over a message he received from Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto the night before last discussing his recent visit to the Central American capitals. The Foreign Ministry concludes the bulletin by stating that the Foreign Ministry reaffirms the Guatemalan position regarding the importance of improving relations among the people and governments of Central America.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL REFUTES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PA201311 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 11 Dec 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielmann, presidential public relations secretary, said this morning that contrary to what some people want to make the domestic and international public believe, there is peace and quiet in Guatemala. Vielmann specifically referred to reports that Amnesty International, headquartered in London, has claimed in a report on human rights released this week that 770 bodies were discovered in secret graveyards during the first 6 months of this year alone.

The report is outrageous and an act of bad faith. Its only purpose is to harm our country; therefore, we can do nothing but roundly reject it as biased. Anyone interested in finding out the truth about this false report can approach the International Red Cross or any other organization which would normally know of the report's veracity.

Vielmann also denied reports of a mass exodus of Guatemalans prompted by alleged violations of human rights. He said, on the contrary, many people have flocked to Guatemala seeking shelter under the right of asylum.

Lastly, he said the government is urging the citizens not to allow themselves to be deceived by reports of this type because their only aim is the establishment of totalitarian governments in Latin America.

He added that any reports of impending cabinet changes are mere speculation unless they are officially announced. As a matter of fact, the president of the republic has the right to remove or shuffle cabinet ministers, presidential secretaries or any other aides at any time without having to wait for Christmas, New Year or any other date, he said. However, thus far the president has not announced any intention of making changes in the cabinet and no member of the cabinet has resigned, Vielmann noted.

NICARAGUA

200-MILE TERRITORIAL LIMIT CLAIMED

PA201549 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Cmdr Daniel Ortega held a news conference yesterday and said Nicaragua is going to reclaim its sovereign rights over all territories negotiated through treaties, adding that Nicaragua will defend its national territory. This includes islands, keys and territories under dispute within the 200-mile territorial limit.

These territories, which belong to the Nicaraguan people, include the islands and keys located 400 miles from Colombia and less than 200 miles from the Nicaraguan shelf. Also included is Guanacaste, the San Andres and Providencia islands, and others.

The revolutionary government is going to use all legal channels to reclaim all Nicaraguan rights to full sovereignty over its 200-mile territorial waters in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Nicaragua was put at a serious disadvantage by treaties signed by the Somozist regime. That regime never cared about these violations of our sovereignty. Our territorial waters constitute one of the most important aspects of our wealth.

The government is looking for oil along its entire continental shelf, and has already begun drilling in some places.

BORGE NOTES DIFFICULTIES WITH GUARDSMEN'S TRIALS

PA201604 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] At the penitentiary located in what used to be the free zone, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister, said this afternoon during the inauguration of the Adolfo Garcia infantry [as heard] and obstacle course that the pro-Somoza guard committed crimes against our people; therefore, all its members should be punished. He pointed out that many criminals now trying to escape revolutionary justice claim they never committed crimes against our people.

But who killed 400,000 Nicaraguans during the last 50 years? Who killed 50,000 Nicaraguans in recent months? Was it not the National Guard? One institution was responsible, and the responsibility of each individual should be related to the overall responsibility of the institution, Commander Borge Martinez told the members of two platoons on duty at the penitentiary. He added: Therefore, just the fact of having been a National Guardsman is a crime that should be punished. The interior minister said the possibility of taking immediate legal action to try the pro-Somoza guardsmen with new laws has not been dismissed. Thus, these war criminals will not escape revolutionary justice.

When he discussed the new laws, he insisted that it is rather difficult due to the way the trials are being conducted and the lack of resources to find conclusive evidence against these pro-Somoza criminals. Commander Borge Martinez did not forget to mention the generosity of our people's revolution in noting that it has treated prison inmates humanely. Here is what Commander Borge Martinez told the penitentiary personnel at the old free zone:

[Begin recording] Be kind to them. If they have to go to the bathroom or something like that, treat them well, perhaps even cordially. Use the courtesy that situations such as this one require. Display the same courtesy we show a person with whom we are not acquainted. Show them that same courtesy, but do not make friends with them. Also, bear in mind that many of them will try to buy you off. Either their relatives or they themselves will try to buy you off and give you money so you will bring something to them. Or they will bribe you so you will let them escape. But we are aware, and I suppose you are aware, that Sandinists never sell out [shouts of 'nor surrender'] nor surrender [shouts of 'nor sell out']. Very well. Sandinists neither sell out nor surrender. [end recording]

BORGE CHALLENGES THREATS TO SANDINIST LEADERS

PA210207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0137 GMT 21 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Dec (AFP)--Interior Minister Tomas Borge revealed here today that threats of personal attacks on the leaders of the Sandinist revolution have increased in the past few days.

Borge told the newspaper LA PRENSA: We receive warnings daily from the state security apparatus to remain alert against the threat of personal attack.

Commander Borge added: "We have always said, and we repeat, that we are ready to die for the revolution, and those who believe that to kill us would destroy the revolutionary process are mistaken."

It would be all to the contrary, Borge said, because if something happens to one of us, those who are guilty will pay very dearly and will regret having been born.

Meanwhile the newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist Front, reported today that unidentified groups, presumably made up of counterrevolutionaries, opened fire last night on Sandinist television installations. Reports indicate that two rifle bullets struck the control room but miraculously caused no casualties because a few minutes before the attack two executives had left the seats at which the shots were fired.

MORE REPORTAGE ON GROUP OF 77 MEETING

D'Escoto Interview

PA180441 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Dec 79 PA

[Text] The fifth ministers meeting of the Group of 77 began Monday in Havana. One of the member countries is Nicaragua, which is represented by its foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto. [begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr D'Escoto, we would like to have your opinion on the importance of this meeting of the Group of 77 which is meeting to outline a strategy for the third general assembly of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to be held in New Delhi, India in February.

[Answer] We believe that the past two decades have been a complete failure, first because of a mistaken capitalist concept that development is considered exclusively as increasing the gross national product and second because although we said we had a better understanding of development demands, we all know that the truth is that the development situation has deteriorated in the world.

We believe that these failures are due not only to lack of understanding, a better disposition, or generosity of the developed capitalist world. I believe we also have to consider the matter from another perspective and we, the Third World countries and the Group of 77, must assume the responsibility which falls upon us.

I believe that we have undoubtedly come here full of hopes. Through a close unity and coordinated efforts within this group we can impose the demands of justice which cannot be postponed. Otherwise, we would not only be committing an injustice but it would be impossible to avert a worldwide catastrophe. People always know how to impose by force what they cannot obtain by reason.

Nicaragua in its history has proved this fact, as Cuba has also done, and we have also lived through war and would not like to see the planet bleeding and involved in something which seems to me avoidable if the just demands of people are met in a rational way through dialog. However, as I said, it is not only a matter of appealing to the generosity of those who have too much, but, through our unbreakable unity, our vision which will make us discern and not underestimate the extreme demands of justice, the definite and irreversible positions on our part, I believe that the capitalist world can make the minimum concessions to allow the developing world to attain at least 25 percent of the world's industrialization.

It seems to me that this is a minimum objective. As Companero Fidel said this morning, we are going to strive along this line.

[Question] Precisely. With regard to Cuban President Fidel Castro's speech this morning, Foreign Minister D'Escoto, there is also the need for all developing countries to unite to seek a common strategy to compel other countries to participate in financing the development of poorer countries.

[Answer] Our lack of unity, as a group of 77--we are already 119--our lack of unity makes us accomplices of the exploiting countries and participants in the unavoidable catastrophe-debacle which will comeunless the just demands of people are met.

We also believe industrialization is necessary to attain economic and social development, progress and peace. Naturally, other structural changes within each country must come together with industrialization, because industrialization by itself does not attain this objective. However, this is unavoidable. Later, it must be required that countries on the way to industrialization must also fulfill the duty of implementing structural changes that will allow all this effort to serve all men. Then we will have peace in the world.

In short, I want to say that for us this meeting is very important. This is why we have come to participate directly at the foreign-minister level in this meeting in spite of the fact that at this time we are involved in preparing a Central American summit meeting to be held in Managua soon, and another foreign ministers meeting to be held before that. We are also involved in a series of other matters. However, we decided it was important, and decided to take a week and come to participate to help produce this unity of which we have spoken and which we believe is so essential. Also, we have come to coordinate our efforts and draft a well-defined platform with a broad vision which we must firmly defend in New Delhi with an unyielding attitude.

Delegates Speak

FL201139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] At the last session of the third working day of the Group of 77 meeting being held in Havana's Palace of Conventions, the chairman of the meeting, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, asked Ethiopian Industry Minister Tesfaye Dinka to take a seat at the dais of the international meeting.

Speakers at the afternoon session included the delegates of Angola, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, India, Ecuador, International Labor Organization, Nicaragua and Tanzania.

In his remarks, the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations said Africa is becoming increasingly poorer despite its wealth of resources and that this wealth feeds the Western industrialized countries. He added that the third conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization--UNIDO--should not be held just to achieve the objectives outlined at the Lima meeting [of the Group of 77] but also to try to reach a more uniform industrial development in the so-called Third World. He also pointed out the plundering nature of relations of the North with the South. He asserted that Angola was plundered, violated and bled by imperialism and neocolonialism.

For Vietnam, the director of economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry who spoke referred to the speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro calling it an adequate guide for action. He went on to say that the exploiting system of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism are the biggest obstacles to development and are responsible for unequal trade as well as for the general crisis of imperialism and inflation which are the (?reason) for their threats of military intervention. He emphasized that the historic responsibility for the backwardness of developing countries belongs to the exploiting nations, adding that socialist countries help underdeveloped countries based on bilateral and multilateral agreements.

For his part, India's foreign minister said the Third UNIDO conference should use the Lima declaration as its basis. He was followed by Ecuador's deputy foreign minister, who referred to Fidel's speech and described him as a leader of the Third World.

The ILO delegate stressed his organization's position on current cooperation with the nonalined countries movement.

Lastly, the Nicaraguan representative, speaking at the plenary session of the Group of 77 meeting, said the previous government had destroyed 60 percent of his country's industry. He added that Nicaragua is experiencing a crisis situation in its economy and asked for international assistance to solve its foreign debt, which amounts to $1.6 billion.

Difficulties Discussed

FL201227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] The Group of 77 ministerial meeting continued its sessions yesterday at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. The difficulties of underdeveloped countries in obtaining adequate technology were discussed at the session. Other matters debated at yesterday's session were the restrictions imposed by most of the industrialized capitalist nations to limit access to markets of manufactured goods of the underdeveloped world and the extraordinary increase of the developing countries' foreign debt which exceeds $300 billion.

Rodriguez Meets India's Delegation

FL201746 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Bedabrata Barua, India's minister of state for commerce [as heard] and chief of that country's delegation to the Group of 77 ministerial meeting; (S. Marabe), secretary of the industrial development department of the Indian Industry Ministry; and Prit M.S. Malik, that country's ambassador to Cuba, met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban councils of State and Ministers. Matters of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting, particularly aspects of Cuba's participation in the forthcoming conference of the UN Industrial Development Organization to be held in New Delhi, India, beginning on 21 January 1980.

Cypriot Delegate Interviewed

FL200233 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Cypriot Ambassador to Mexico Kipros Kiprianou interviewed by television newsman Antonio Gonzalez Martin in connection with his delegation's attendance at the Group of 77 ministerial meeting being held in Havana--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, what can you tell us about the speech made by nonalined countries movement chairman Fidel Castro at the opening session of the Group of 77 conference recently opened here in Havana City?

[Answer] First, all participants in the conference were deeply impressed by the unexpected attendance of the Cuban president. Second, all he said is the truth, strictly the truth, the truth as he always tells it. He referred to facts, realities, not empty words. You have seen the acceptance his speech had, above all, the effect it had in all respects. We are in full agreement with what Commander Fidel Castro has said. We live in the same world, share the same ideas and, well...you know we have problems, problems of sovereignty. Cuba as a government and Commander Fidel Castro personally have sided with our cause, for which we are deeply grateful. [end recording]

Interview With UNESCO Coordinator

FL210222 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Dec 79 FL

[UNESCO regional coordinator for Latin America Rafael Rivas interviewed by Havana Television on the Group of 77 ministerial meeting--recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Rivas, what is the result, that is, what does UNESCO expect from this Group of 77 meeting in preparation for the New Delhi meeting scheduled for February next year?

[Answer] UNESCO is following with great interest the proceedings in preparation for the UN Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] meeting to be held next year. For several years now, UNESCO has had a cooperation agreement with UNIDO and expects to make progress on the path of industrializing the Third World. UNESCO can offer its assistance in specific fields such as training of human resources, scientific and technological research work and all those areas where it can facilitate the industrial development of the Third World, which is the fundamental objective of the efforts being made by the Group of 77 to present a unified front at next year's world conference.

[Question] Mr Rivas, if the budget proposed by the chairman of the nonalined countries movement, Fidel Castro, of not less than 300 billion dollars for the next UN decade is approved, what kind of technical assistance can UNESCO provide to undertake the numerous tasks aimed at the development needed by developing countries?

[Answer] It is true that the approval of a budget of such magnitude or at least enough to begin the industrialization of the Third World will provide the opportunity to UNESCO to fulfill its duty in the industrialization of underdeveloped countries. UNESCO, as with all UN agencies, only helps when it is asked by the governments, so we will have to wait and see how the specific projects materialize to use the funds available to underdeveloped countries for their industrialization. As I said, UNESCO is always ready to answer the call to act in the training of human resources, education, scientific and technological research work. These are important foundations for any effort of industrialization.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Mr Rivas, for this interview for the national television newscast.

UNIDO Director's Speech

FL202021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1906 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] One of the speeches receiving the most favorable comments at the Palace of Conventions was delivered by Dr 'Abdul Rahman Khene, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]. Rahman Khene stated before the plenary session of the Group of 77 that from all indications there is a lack of international cooperation in the sphere of industries, both between developed and developing countries as well as among themselves.

The UNIDO executive director said that in order to achieve the active and constructive cooperation of developed countries, extraordinary efforts will have to be made. For that reason, 'Abdul Rahman Khene affirmed before the Group of 77, the third UNIDO conference must be considered one more opportunity to hasten the dialog between developing and industrialized countries.

Referring to the efforts being made by UNIDO, its executive director stated that the documents that have been prepared for the third UNIDO conference include concrete proposals dealing with industrial cooperation. In connection with financing, Rahman Khene said the challenge is to increase the volume of the world's financial flow and improve the conditions to make it possible. Further expanding on the subject, the UNIDO representative before the Group of 77 asserted that it is also important to the financial mechanisms to introduce reforms in investments, commerce and technology. In this respect Rahman Khene said it is necessary to strengthen the technological capabilities of developing countries to broaden the level of industrialization.

The UNIDO executive director also noted the urgency of increasing the export of manufactured products from developing countries. That measure, he explained, will make it possible for the lesser advanced countries to attain industrial development without incurring exorbitant debts. All those positions, the statesman stated, are part of the action plan directed at structuring the new international economic order.

Rahman Khene said that the third UNIDO conference next January should examine all proposals formulated by the developing world.

ECLA Official Interviewed

FL201941 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Television interview by (Juan Perez Dominguez) with (Ernesto Carranza), representative of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), who heads the delegation from that organization to this Group of 77 meeting--recorded at Havana City's Palace of Conventions, date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr (Carranza), our first question is what do you believe is the importance of this meeting of the Group of 77 here in Havana?

[Answer] Thank you. This meeting is basic because a common position for the non-industrialized world will be decided upon from the results of this meeting for the third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO]. This meeting is particularly important for ECLA. You will recall that ECLA, ever since its establishment, has advocated the industrialization of our countries to end a series of inequalities at the international level, such as the famous theory on the terms of trade relationships which we have discussed since the establishment of this Latin American organization. I believe that it is still valid and we should advocate the end of this relationship by means of industrializing our countries.

In this regard the ECLA, in cooperation with UNIDO, recently hosted the second Latin American conference on industrialization, which met in Cali, Colombia, in September, where a common view was adopted by the Latin American countries. That position is being presented at this meeting of the Group of 77 to come to an agreement with the other developing regions of the world.

Report on Fourth Day

FL210156 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Speeches dealing with economic development by several delegates and the intense work of an ad hoc committee, which was created today to examine the editing and style of the final declaration, occupied most of the participant's work today at the Group of 77 ministerial meeting scheduled to end tomorrow.

The ad hoc committee is formed by India, Peru, Cuba and Ethiopia and the coordinators of the regional groups from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Today's debates of this committee were based on a sole document combining the drafts of the declaration submitted by Cuba, the Group of 77 in its Vienna meeting and the UN Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO].

One of today's speakers was the representative of the Laos People's Democratic Republic, (Vitallah Sourignoc), who called Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's opening speech a masterpiece. The Laotian delegate noted that the Group of 77 meeting was an appropriate occasion to renew the group's solidarity with the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid which, he affirmed, are serious obstacles in the development and industrialization of poor countries as well as in the establishment of a just and equitable new international economic order. The Laotian representative also expressed his hope that the meeting will firmly proclaim itself against hegemonic policy and the attempts to teach a lesson to a sovereign country, as had occurred with Vietnam.

According to reports, the Group of 77 meeting which began on 17 December at the Palace of Conventions in Havana City will end tomorrow afternoon.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED IN TALKS WITH USSR

FL202253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Humberto Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], today met with Nikolay K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the GOSPLAN and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

Others participating in the talks were Jose Lopez Moreno, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of construction; Severo Aguirre del Cristo, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; JUCEPLAN first Vice President Miguel Figueras; and other officials of JUCEPLAN.

Baybakov was accompanied by Vitaliy I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to our country; Aleksandr I. Kachanov, economic affairs adviser to the Soviet Embassy; and other members of the visiting Soviet delegation.

During the talks the two sides discussed matters dealing with economic cooperation between the two countries for the next 5-year period and subsequent years.

MACHADO VENTURA RECEIVES GDR PARTY DELEGATION

FL141631 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, has received the delegation of Germany's Socialist Unity Party Central Committee Trade Unions and Social Policy Department, which is headed by its chief, Fritz Brook. During the talks, matters of mutual interest were discussed. The German delegation is visiting our country as part of the exchange plan signed by our two parties. They have toured Pinar del Rio and Havana provinces. The delegation is also composed of (Adolf Wendel) and (Heinz Weigt), an official of the Trade Unions and Social Policy Department and chief of the department in the State Secretariat for Labor and Wages, respectively. Present in the meeting for the Cuban side was Armando Acosta, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Mass Organizations Department.

VOTING FOR SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT POSTPONED AFTER DEADLOCK

FL201143 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] UN General Assembly President Salim A. Salim has decided to continue the current session and to continue on 26 December the balloting to elect the Latin American member of the Security Council. He made the decision yesterday after 12 more ballots taken to select between Cuba's and Colombia's candidacies did not have positive results.

Salim A. Salim said the results showed that the delegations needed more time to think it over and that it would not be fair to continue with the balloting on a daily basis due to the fatigue of the delegates after 3 months of work.

JAMAICA

MANLEY CUTS CABINET TO 13 MINISTERS

PA201623 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 20 Dec 79 PA

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 20 (AFP)--Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has reshuffled his cabinet, whittling it down from 20 ministers to 13.

Announcing the reshuffle last night in a radio and television broadcast, Mr Manley said he was taking over the agriculture portfolio to make sure that agriculture and farming got major attention.

Those dropped from the cabinet were Mr Manley's older brother, Douglas Manley (health), Phyllis MacPherson-Russell (education), Arnold Bertran (information and culture), Kible Munn (minister of parliamentary affairs and leader of the house), A.U. Belinfanti (public works), and Winston Jones (social security).

Danny Williams, the seventh minister, had already resigned as his contract had expired.

Prime Minister Manley broadcast on the theme the crisis we face--referring to Jamaica's acute economic crisis. Elements of the crisis which the prime minister listed were: Failure of IMF foreign assets tests (by more than 125 million dollars), impending increases in the prices of oil, sugar and food, the problem of how to finance the budget in a situation where, by next year, 71 percent of Jamaica's revenue would be needed to meet wages, salaries and emoluments, and the continuing lag in production in both the public and private sectors.

ST KITTS

PREMIER REITERATES CALL FOR TWO-ISLAND STATE

FL202049 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 20 Dec 79 FL

[Text] Following constitutional talks with the British Government the premier of Saint Kitts-Nevis, Mr Lee Moore, has reiterated his call to Nevisians not to pull away from the twin-island state. On returning home from Britain last night Mr Moore said that Britain was committed to an early independence for the state and there was no consideration of secession for Nevis before this took place. He added that the date for independence would soon be announced.

In the meantime the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office has disclosed that a referendum will be held within 18 months to settle the secession question being made by Nevis.

In 1967 Anguilla, which is now under British rule, broke away from what used to be the 3-island associated state of Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.